

Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWNAN.

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NEW SERIES.

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Select Poetry.



THE CITY OF THE SKIES.

BY JOS. M. CHURCH.

And I, John, saw the holy city, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of Heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. Revelations, chap. xxi, 2d verse.

In Patmos isle, a vision came
To John, beloved on high,
A city fair, far in the air,
Above the azure sky.
A home, he sure, that city gives
To him who happy dies,
Sweet place of rest, to mortal blest,
The city of the skies!

No scene of town we've sought to paint,
That air-purged place doth know,
No weed of world nor fragrant flower
Within its gardens grow.
What! lovely flowers not blooming there,
Nor shrubs whose sweets we prize?
Be sure, 'tis true, all strangely new,
The city of the skies!

No sighs for dear, departed friends,
There choke and clog the breath,
For in the New Jerusalem
There's no such cause of death!
It is a bride in white robes cloth'd,
With sweetly radiant eyes,
Fresh from the perfect hand of God,
The city of the skies!

Its lofty jewell'd battlements,
Watch'd by angelic host,
Have names of followers of the Lamb
Engraved upon each post:
Their bonds by golden rods mark'd out,
Twelve thousand furlongs rise,
And it is long and broad alike,
The city of the skies!

The walls of purest Jasper are,
While streets of gold in mass
Shine forth intensely beautiful,
Like plains of polished glass.
A home, be sure, that city gives
To him that happy dies,
Sweet place of rest, to mortal blest,
The city of the skies!

Foundation strong of Jasper walls,
With precious gems bedeck'd,
Send back to gates of priceless pearl
The glories they reflect.
No beams of sun, nor beams of moon,
To glorify such give rise,
God and the Lamb illumine,
The city of the skies!

The night which oft we deem so fit
For faint romantic sleep,
With moon and stars in calm blue sky,
The poet loves so well—
Is never known within the walls
That round that city rise,
That happy rest, to mortal blest,
That city of the skies!

The crystal wave of life's pure stream
With current deep and calm,
Their sources find in bosom sweet,
Of God and of the Lamb!
On river's bank, in golden streets,
The trees of life arise,
That monthly yield the luscious fruits,
Oh city of the skies!

Tis heath those trees the blessed room,
Feeling no fear of cold,
Which often here in wretched world,
Permitted is, by God.
For sorrow never can exist,
Nor shape of anguish rise,
To him who leads thy happy courts,
Bright city of the skies!

Round throne of God, and throne of Lamb,
Ever a seraph throng,
With swelling note and sweet accord,
Chant forth the glad "new song."
As gaze on God's glorious face
With rapture beaming eyes,
For God then seats face to face,
Sweet city of the skies!

The world wherein our lot is cast
Supplies a faithful guide,
To lead us on with trusting step,
To blessed Jesus' side.
For if we will the mercies use
And well the tears and sighs,
We'll reach thy snow-white gates of pearl,
Dear city of the skies!

Give ear! ye denizens of world,
A Saviour's blood is free,
Bath, freely, bath your aching hearts
In that redeeming sea.
Then when you pass death's portal dark,
Will greet your wondering eyes,
With sparkling wall and glittering gates,
The city of the skies!

A BROTHER'S DEVOTION.—Arison, the murderer, under sentence of death at Cincinnati, has a young brother, who has been almost constantly with him from the time of his arrest, standing by his side throughout his prolonged trial, and afterwards administering to his wants in his lonely cell. The Times, of Wednesday, says:

He is now engaged in circulating a petition, praying the Governor to commute the sentence of death by the scaffold to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. Stationing himself at the delivery door of the office during the day, and visiting the hotels in the evening, he has already obtained upwards of four hundred signatures to the petition. Few when they know it is a brother who asks, and look upon that countenance so expressive of suffering and anxiety, refuse to affix their names. Thus the column of signatures looms up, and the brother will soon know how effectual is this, his last act of kindness, in behalf of his mother's only other son; the playmate of his boyhood, and the playmate of many a day's toil who now is the lonely occupant of a murderer's cell.

The New York Tribune says Know-Nothingism is on the wane, as results show. Wherever the friends of open political action were thoroughly organized, they have beaten the midnight plotters by large majorities.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 25, 1855.

The Secret War among the Secret Party.

The factions which have been gathered, like so many poisonous reptiles, into the capacious bosom of the miscalled American party, have finally begun to assail each other with venomous ferocity. As yet, the war is conducted in secret; but daily events indicate that it will presently be utterly impossible to restrain these embittered differences, and that the disclosure, when it comes, will present a strange contrast between the outside varnish that hides, with deceptive polish, the festering internal corruption. These factions are like Milton's hell-hounds: "They bark and howl within, unseen." When they break forth, with their "hideous peal," then shall we see more clearly the dangers of this conspiracy against a nation's peace. Every sign of the times, however, points to its rapidly approaching decay. Its sudden success will shortly be equalled by its sudden overthrow. The torrent of fanaticism, swollen so rapidly and so unexpectedly, and at one time threatening to sweep down before it every safeguard of society, and every element of religion and morals, has already partially subsided, and will soon go back to the foul source from whence it came. The onset of bigotry is about to be avenged in a speedy and disastrous reaction; and those who are even now rejoicing at the prospect of receiving rewards for their vile deeds will, instead, be forced to gather the harvest of the wrongs they have inflicted upon a happy people. "They have sown the storm, and they must reap the whirlwind." The evidences of their fast-moving overthrow multiply with every day. Let us take note of such as are most prominent and apparent.

A large class of the know-nothings are clamorous for public action. They have, like Mr. Patton, of Virginia, grown ashamed of their own secret plottings. They are disgusted with the mandate which compels them to crawl, like Italian braves, with muffled faces, along dark and dirty alleys. They are sick of the task of the passing unlighted stairs, and of shunning the passer-by, as if guilt and crime absorbed their souls. They feel the reproach at their hearts, that this seeking after concealment, this hiding from the day, is not an American practice, but is copied from those dark times when the dagger of the assassin was whetted in the dens of the depraved, and when the affront of the morning was avenged by the hidden blow of the night. Like Ajax, they cry, "Give us but light, and we will ask no more." Thus far, however, they have appeared in vain against the spirit of darkness. Every new effort only adds new tortures to their condition; but still they clamor that the cloud shall be lifted off, and that they may go out among their fellows without the brand of humiliation upon their brows.

Another class are restive under the hideous oaths they have taken. These are the men who have boasted of their love of God, of their affection for their fellow-creatures, of their veneration for morals. They have grown tired of deceit, and sore under the yoke that oppresses them. They realize that the bonds they have assumed are at variance with high and holy duties; and that it is in vain to protest exclusive party and patriotism when their secret vows compel them to strike their brother for his faith, and to wound their own country because of its constitution. They recoil from being any longer forced to vote for every demagogue or Know-nothing who can manage to corrupt a majority of the order, and they long to be released from obligations which crush out their manhood, and fill them with agony.

Still another and larger body of those who have been entrapped into this conspiracy have become weary and repentant of the crusade to which they are committed upon all who do not worship God after a particular fashion. They did not contract for so cruel and so exceptionless a proscription. They did not contract to break down every Catholic, and instead of such a citizen, to take to their confidence and their affection the atheist, the deist, and the Mormon.

The peculiar hatreds of Catholicity, moreover, are alarmed at the idea that they are bound to persecute their fellow-Protestants born in another land; and they find at last, too late, that the fanaticism to which they are bound can haunt the follower of Luther with quite as much bitterness as the follower of the Pope—both being equally guilty in the eyes of the know-nothing leaders, so far as the one is an adopted citizen, and the other a Catholic—Protestantism being helpless to save the first, and Catholicity being powerless to disfranchise the last!

The clergy are finally enlightened as to the fact that the know-nothings are not the saints of the land, and more than one follower of the meek and lowly Jesus revolts from the consequences of the oaths he has taken when he sees his new companions brutalized in their secret meetings; hears their profanities; observes their treachery and their intrigues; their heart-burnings and deceit between each other; and then when he goes out into the open day and marks the contrast between the outrages of his brethren at the ballot-boxes, their disorderly interruptions of public meetings, their riots on the holy Sabbath, and the quiet and uncomplaining spirit of the men and women they pursue and proscribe;—such a man feels at his heart the keen rebuke that always punishes over-zeal and uncharitableness. And so the clergy long for deliverance from these hated bonds.

Already has California, through her State know-nothing organization, extinguished the prospective religious element which has been the life and the soul of the order in the Atlantic cities and States! Here, then, is a difference that strikes at the very root of the whole structure of the secret conspiracy. Without this feature the whole movement would have been a mere phantom of the hour.

How many thousands of those who have become committed to this party, however, are also at war with the know-nothing obligation against emigration! They already fear the effect of this sweeping exclusion. They cannot answer the argument that emigration is useful to our country, and they dare not meet the fact that a horde of disfranchised aliens in our midst would be hurtful to the country in all its relations, social and political.

Finally, it is notorious that the difference between the know-nothings of the South and their confederates of the North is a deadly and an extinguishable one. State organizations in New England have avowed abolition doctrines as part of their settled creed; and wherever in the free states any formal attempt has been made by the know-nothings to disavow abolition national principles, excitement and confusion have been the result. The very last demonstration in proof of this was at Chicago, Illinois.

Such is the present condition of this new party! Torn by dissension, deserted by those who have tasted of its exactions, and grown tired of its proscriptions; with the fundamental articles of its creed defended by the faithful in one region, and denounced by the faithful in another; with its doctrines denied by those who profess to advocate them—how can such a combination survive the onset of an intelligent, manly, and resistless antagonism? How can it be national, when in the South its oracles defy the abolitionists, and in the North its leaders assail the South? How can it be consistent, when on one hand its terrors are let loose upon the Catholic, and on the other upon the Protestant? How can it be moral, when it persecutes the believer in the Pope, and forgives the unbeliever in God? How can it be a compacted organization, when one State proclaims toleration and the other repudiates it? How can it command respect, when one portion of its followers acts in the dark and another clamors for public action? How can it be permanent, when the clergy that have built it up fly before the excesses of its followers?

Demagogues may combine for party and for plunder, but a political combination to be permanent and to be salutary must stand upon the rock of principle. It would be as vain to look for good results from any organization whose rank and file have no common, definitive, and well-settled policy and creed, as it would be to see the Christian church maintained while its followers denounced the Bible.—Washington Union.

WHO ARE FOREIGNERS?

We find in the South Carolinian, an able article on the Know-Nothing movement from which we extract the following instructive statement of facts:

"Has any mind shed greater lustre on illustrious Athens than Aristotle? Aristotle was a foreigner, and came to Attica when seventeen years old. Has there been any Spaniard more Spanish than Columbus? Columbus was a Genoese. Has there been a Frenchman more French than Napoleon, and Cuvier, and Constant? Napoleon was an Italian; Cuvier, by birth and education a German; Constant a Swiss. Who carried Netherlands through the direct war of Independence on record, and who founded the great Republic of the Netherlands? William of Orange, a German. Has England ever had a more English King than William the Third, the Netherlands? Has Germany ever had a more German leader than Eugene of Savoy? Who was Catherine of Russia, that made her the great power? She was a German woman. Has Oxford ever had a greater professor than Erasmus, of Rotterdam? The very country in which the Know-Nothings now revile the foreigner, was discovered by Cabot, a Genoese, in the service of England. The promontory of the American Revolution was Montgomery, an Irishman; so was Barry, called the father of the American navy; and John Paul Jones, the bold and early captain, was a Scott. Were De Kalb, Lafayette, Hamilton, Gallatin, no Americans? Mark the list of signers and see how many were 'foreigners.'"

The hue and cry against foreigners belongs to Pagan antiquity, when one word served for foreigner and enemy; but no Christianity, one of whose earliest writers has gloriously said: *nostra civitas totus mundus*. The very word Christianity rebukes Know-Nothingism. The term Free Trade has a far wider meaning than a mere economical one. It applies to all merit, truth and intellect. Let every one stand and fall by his own individuality, and take the test of everything where you find it best. So did our forefathers; so your gospel demands it. When Sir Harry Saville founded, in 1619, his Savilian Professorship, at Oxford, he prescribed that the best man that could be gotten, no matter whence, should always be taken, so that he was a man of good fame and honest repute. And this ought to be the rule in all spheres, but most especially in our own land."

From the Mobile Register.

A WORD TO PROTESTANTS.

It is a saying, both old and true, that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. No form of religion has ever been put down by persecution of its professors. The sword, and the stake have failed to extirpate heresy, and though you may, in the name of Deity, kill, burn, or send to their last account, every man, woman and child known to entertain so-called heretical religious sentiments, the faith for which men have died is sure to appeal to human sympathies, and the blood shed for it to water and manure a moral soil for its fructification and growth.

As human nature is the same in all times, and is governed by the laws of cause and effect, we regard it as a fact, well established by philosophy and experience, that the crusade now being preached and waged against Catholicity is destined to eventuate in the growth and expansion of Roman Catholic sentiments in this country. We say it, not with a feeling of grat-

ulation or triumph, but as a fact for the observation of those Protestants who are conscientiously of the belief that it is not good that Catholicity should spread on this continent.—We give it as our deliberate judgment, that in so far as conscientious Protestant Christians have given countenance to the initiation of a religious warfare, which was never intended to war and disfigure the beauty of republican American toleration, and have backed the know-nothing movement from religious and sectarian motives, they have done the very thing to frustrate and thwart their own purposes, and have been most efficient and faithful servants of the Pope of Rome. We submit this thought, without argument, to the consciences and judgments of disinterested Protestants.

We do not, ourselves, understand know-nothingism to be a religious party—far, very far from it—we only wish it had a little more piety. It is a political party, to all intents and purposes; political in its origin and in its objects. It owes its birth to a prurient itching on the part of restless politicians, who, together with their principles, have been discarded and repudiated by the American people, to get possession of the powers and patronage of the government. It sprang up at an opportune moment, when old parties seemed in a condition of disintegration, and politics in a state of transition. The religious element was merely adroitly thrown in as a make-weight, a tub to the great whale of unenlightened, uncharitable, sectarian intolerance.

We appeal to the fruits of the tree for the proof. What eminent or pious Protestant Christian has been elevated by its victories? We cannot name one. What Christian virtue has been illustrated by its history? What principle inculcated and so nobly practised by the Saviour has been vindicated? Its history is the unflinching record of heart-burnings, suspicion, envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness, of blood and riot at the ballot-box, of invasions of the domestic sanctuary, of private schools and nurseries, of reckless legislation, of proscription of good and the elevation of bad men. Its result has been to draw a line of hostility between two classes of citizens, native and adopted, both equally citizens under the constitution and laws. It has brought ridicule and reproach on that Protestantism whose purity it has linked to its material, worldly and sensual car. It has presented the absurd spectacle in Virginia of attempting to terrify eight hundred thousand Protestant citizens of that State with the idea that their liberties and their altars were in danger of being swallowed by the seven thousand Roman Catholics in that State—reversing, as Major James Garland has remarked, the narrative of Scripture, and making *Jonah swallow the whale*, instead of the whale performing that pleasant operation for Jonah.

Rely upon it, the religion of Christ has nothing to gain from these elements of discord. Its triumphs are those of peace, of persuasion, of gentleness and humility, and not those of sectarian fury and warfare. Let the true and heart-felt disciples of their "meek and lowly" Master see to it that the divine purity of His cause is not polluted and desecrated by being harnessed to a political juggernaut. Vital piety will not gain by the connexion, though religious bigotry may be appeased and gratified by bloody sacrifices to its ill and unchristian spirit. Religion will be but as dust thrown from the chariot wheels of a worldly political party, rushing to the accomplishment of worldly and selfish ends.

THE WAY TO GET RID OF A KNOW-NOTHING LEGISLATURE.—The infamy of that notorious body known as the Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts may be judged of from the following, which we clip from an exchange. It says:

"The people of Boston have introduced the small-pox among the members of the Legislature to disperse them. There are signs of a speedy adjournment."

A HUNGRY CARPET-BAG.—The Buffalo Express, relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie a few days since. A gentleman left Cleveland for N. York at an early hour in the morning, without his breakfast, and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it, and commenced a voracious attack upon the viands placed before him. By and by the proprietor of the establishment came around to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend, ejaculated "Dollar, sir?" "A dollar!" responded the raving man, "a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—h?" "That's true," said *Meanness*, "but I count your carpet bag one since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.) Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly laid forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose and opening his carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discoursed into it, saying: "Carpet bag, it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat," upon which, he seized everything eatable within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and amid the roars of the bystanders, the delight of his brother passengers, and discomfort of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars.—There was at least \$8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit. So much for *meanness*.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of April 23d says:

"A distressing rumor comes to us that whilst two white women were absorbed in resisting the encroachment of fire in the woods on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon road, the other day, so rapid was its progress that they

were completely surrounded, and before they discovered their situation all means of escape was cut off, and they perished in the flames.—At another point, another barely escaped her life by forcing her way through the flames into an open field, and thence into a pond of water."

A Story of Lord Morpeth.

About the year 1846 or 1847, Lord Morpeth travelled through the United States. Among other places he paid his respects to the Garden City, passing through here on his way from St. Louis to Buffalo via the upper Lakes. He put up at the Lake House in this city, then kept by that prince of caterers, good fellows and capital shots, William Rickards. His Lordship, since then Earl of Carlisle, enjoyed two or three days shooting on the prairies with Bill, and expressed himself highly pleased with the sport. He was also very much struck with the position and advantages of our city as a commercial center, predicting that in a few years it would become one of the most important inland cities in the United States, Cincinnati not excepted.

But to our story. His Lordship on Sunday desired to visit a place of worship, as was his custom, and asked if there were not an Episcopal church in the city. Mr. Rickards answered yes, and directed him to that which he attended himself, at the same time requesting Major F. to show his Lordship into the best pew in the church. The Major thought Mrs. ———, one of the leaders of the town at that time,—the most proper one, and accordingly seated his Lordship in it. It must here be premised that his Lordship was dressed in a plain suit of gray cloth, such as is worn by English gentlemen while travelling. His head was topped, not with an Earl's coronet but with a clip hat he had purchased the day before at friend Smith's, the hatter. In fact, altogether, his appearance was anything but indicative of high life and lordly presence.

In the meantime the lady in whose pew the stranger had been seated, made her appearance. She advanced up the aisle, rustling in silks and sparkling in magnificent jewels. She laid her gloved hand, in which was the gilt-edged and magnificent bound prayer book, upon the pew door, and looked full in his Lordship's face.—The glance was turned as fully, but no movement was made on the part of the occupant to pass out and allow the lady to pass in, this not being the custom in England. The lady at length opened the door, making an almost imperceptible motion of the head backwards. His Lordship took the hint, politely passed out, and as politely bowed the lady in, who swept by him with a magnificent display of hauteur in exchange for his very deferential manner. She did not deign to glance at the very common looking person a second time, but seated herself, with her head leaning on the front of the pew, in the customary attitude of polite adoration. His Lordship stood a few seconds, looking somewhat puzzled. He glanced to the right and left, but seeing no movement made on the part of any of the occupants of the neighboring pews, concluded the lady had only acted according to the etiquette of the country, and accordingly reentering the pew, took his seat very modestly and quietly. The services proceeded. His Lordship, although without a book, (the lady never once proffered her's) responded in a deep, sonorous and mellow voice; a voice which had often before charmed the ears of all who heard it in the Upper House of the British Legislature, and which now for the first time resounded in the church of St. J.—

The lady returned home, and the next day related the circumstance to a fashionable friend who called upon her. She had been annoyed by a very shabby looking person, whom old Major F., the Sexton, had shown into her pew. It was too bad the Major did not know any better than to show such an odd looking person into her seat. She should take the first opportunity of speaking to him about it; indeed, she thought she would be compelled to purchase a lock and key for the door, which would in future exclude all such intruders. "Why," said the visitor, with an expression which had a tinge of malice in it, "did you not know who that gentleman was?" "No," responded the other, "how should I know who the person was? Some farmer from Rock River or the Wabash valley probably." "No, indeed," answered the visitor. The gentleman whom the Major was so thoughtful as to show into your pew was no less a personage than Lord Morpeth, now travelling in the United States. "Lord Morpeth," frantically screamed our fashionable lady, at the same time throwing up her hands with an expression of absolute despair flashed over her face: "Lord Morpeth, oh! why was I such a fool? Had I known it, I should certainly have treated him as his station merited. Besides I should have had Mr. ——— ask him to our party this evening. He would have been such a lion! But lack-a-day I've been such a fool: to mistake an English nobleman for a country farmer. What will the B's and O's and the H's say when they learn of it, as they certainly will. I shall never hear the end of such an unlucky *faux pas*!"—Chicago Democrat.

THE VINEGAR-FACED GENTRY.—That very able and ubiquitous sheet, "An Exchange Paper," gives the following very plain statements, which we commend to the afflicted.

"There is a class of men in every community, who go about with vinegar faces because somebody feels above them, or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with what they call their destiny. We hate such people. They are a nuisance and a pest. They make all within their influence uncomfortable. These men have usually made a grave mistake in the estimation of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. Wherever this fault-finding with one's condition or position occurs, there is always want of self-respect.—If you are a right down clever fellow, wash the worm-wood off your face, and show your good will by your good deeds. If people feel above you, why not return the compli-

ment and feel above them. If they turn up their noses because you are a mechanic, or a farmer, or a clerk, turn up your nose a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the street, swell yourself. Deliver us from the whining fools who go around like babies telling how people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency."

Alone at the Judgement.

At that solemn tribunal, each man will be as transparent before the searching eye of the Son of God, as if that man and Jesus were the only twain in the whole universe; such will be the intense light of the day, that the lost will call out for the hills to cover them, and the mountains to overshadow them; that they cannot bear the intensity of that unutterable splendor; and such will be the dread silence of that moment, that each man will hear the very pulsation of his own heart, and if that heart be unregenerate, each pulse will sound a death knell to his hopes and prospects forever. There is no escape in the crowd; and there is no escape by wealth; there is no escape by talent; there is no escape by any way; for "how, if we neglect so great salvation," says the apostle, "shall we escape?"—Dr. Cumming.

Spare the Birds.

The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their feed upon the wing. The common martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles, and goldsmiths. A single bird will devour five thousand butterflies in a week. The moral of this is that the husbandman should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and out buildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the crawling insects which lurk within the buds, foliage, and flowers of plants. The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit, a hint that cherry growers should remember this spring, and act upon.

The thrushes, blue birds, jays and crows, prey upon butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets, locusts. A single family of jays will consume 20,000 of these in a season of three months. The woodpeckers are armed with a stout, long bill, to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers deposit their larvae. They live almost entirely upon these worms.

For the insects which come abroad only during the night, nature has provided a check in the nocturnal birds, of the whippoorwill tribe and the little barn owl, which take their food upon the wing.

How wonderful is the provisions of Providence for the restraint of the depredators that live upon the labors of man; and how careful we should be not to dispute that beneficial law of compensation, by which all things are preserved in their just relations and proportions.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.

The Rev. M. Guechan, a member of the "London Wesleyan Mission," recently returned from a visit to Africa, and in the course of a sketch of the moral and social condition of the negroes inhabiting the Gold Coast and its vicinity, he furnishes a truly awful picture. Thus:

"Scarcely has one of their barbarous and bloody customs been abandoned, from the earliest period of which anything is known of them. They still pave their court-yards, palaces, and even the streets or market places of their villages or towns, with the skulls of those butchered in wars, at feasts, funerals, or as sacrifices to 'Bossum.' Still their wives and slaves are buried alive with the deceased husband or master. When Adahenzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were butchered before the arrival of his successor, which put a stop to it only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways. The remaining living wives were buried alive! amidst dancing, singing, and howling, the noise of horns, drums, muskets, yells, groans, screechings; the women, marching by headless trunks, bedaubed themselves with oath blood. Their victims were marched along with large knives passed through their cheeks. The executioners struggle for the office, while the victims look on and endure with apathy. They were too familiar with the horrid sacrifice to show terror, or to imagine that all was not as it should be. Their hands were first chopped off, and then their heads sawed off, to prolong the amusement. Even some who assisted to fill the grave were hustled in alive, in order to add to the sport or solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of a king's brother, four thousand victims were thus sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a king of Ashantee, a general massacre takes place, in which there can be no computation of the victims.

"At their 'Yam Customs,' Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every cabocier, or noble, sacrificed a slave as he entered at the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments of their possessions. Hundreds were slain; and the streaming and steaming blood of the victims was mingled in a vast brass pan, with various vegetables and animal matter, fresh as well as putrid, to compose a powerful Fetiche. At these customs the same scenes of butchery and slaughter occur. The king's executioners traverse the city, killing all they meet. The next day desolation reigns over the land. The king during the bloody saturnalia, looked on eagerly, and danced in his chair with delight!

"The King of Dahomey paves the approaches to his residence, and ornaments the battlements of his palace with the skulls of his victims; and the great Fetiche Trae, at Badagry, has its wide-spread limbs laden with human carcasses and limbs. There the want of chastity is no disgrace, and the priests are employed as pimps. 'Murder, adultery, and thievery,' says Bosman, 'are here no sins.'"

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 25, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Lutheran Church of Bedford having undergone a re-organizing will be re-opened on next Sabbath, 27th inst.—services commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Capt. JOHN ALSIP has entered into Partnership, in the Mercantile Business, with Mr. E. FISHER, of this Borough. The new Firm are about to open a fresh assortment of superior New Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public.

Aid to the Governor.

T. A. Bova, Esq., (the Deputy Attorney General of Bedford County,) has been appointed Aid-Camp to His Excellency, Gov. POLLOCK, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Bova is both talented and "good looking," and will rank with the best selections the Governor has yet made in this Department of Government.

FAREWELL SERMON.

Rev. T. K. Davis will preach his farewell Sermon in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour; and, as it is altogether possible that this is the last sermon he will ever preach to this people, (whom he may never meet again, until he meets them at the Judgment Bar,) we presume our citizens generally will feel anxious to hear him, and they are cordially and respectfully invited to attend.

We were in error last week in stating that Mr. Davis had a Church in California waiting to receive him. He goes out as a *Missionary* in the full sense of the word, not knowing where he may settle, or what the labor and deprivation he may have to suffer. He leaves a pleasant and comfortable home, and all the endearments of former associations, to launch upon a field of labor, the trials of which are yet to be realized.

Virginia Election.

The Virginia Election for Governor and other State officers, takes place to-day (Thursday). The KNOW NOTHINGS claim to be able to carry the State by forty thousand majority—and, as they profess to be exclusively devoted to the cause of SLAVERY in that Commonwealth, and as the people of Virginia have not yet been made to feel the *vice-grip* of this monster in disguise, as Pennsylvania has, the Democracy of Virginia may temporarily fall before its presidential breath.

Coming Back.

From reliable information in our possession, we have reason to believe that nearly all the Democrats in Bedford County who joined the Know Notings last fall will soon again take their place in the Democratic Line, as in days of old. They were grossly deceived, and, like honorable men, are willing to admit the fact. The best of men may err, but one of pure morals will never adhere to error after he discovers the fact. The reaction has commenced in earnest, and it affords us pleasure to find some of our old and substantial friends, who left us last fall, cordially and cheerfully returning to the Democratic fold, satisfied that no other party is competent to manage the affairs of this country. The Democratic Party will rejoice to meet all such men on a common platform. Hundreds of Farmers, too, who have always heretofore acted with the Whigs, believing that to be the great conservative party of the Country, unwilling to be sold to a mid-night conspiracy like sheep in shambles, will also enrol themselves under the Banner of Democracy—and hence the Democratic Party will soon become stronger, purer, and more steadfast in support of its principles than it has ever been.

LETTER OF REV. JOHN A. COLLINS.

We shall re-publish, in the next Gazette, the able, eloquent, and unanswerable Letter of Rev. J. A. COLLINS, which appeared in the columns of this journal about a year since, on the subject of *ministers of the Gospel* descending from their sacred calling to dabble in Legislative controversies. In that Letter the Rev. gentleman predicted exactly what has come to pass already; and, although it was extensively copied throughout the Union at the time it first appeared, we believe it will be read with far greater interest now than it was then, as the public mind is calm and competent to judge correctly. We re-publish this Letter the more readily, as there is now but one opinion in this entire community as to the ability and high Christian character of the writer.

Religious Freedom.

Will not the following noble sentiments of Webster rise far above the miserable, narrow, and bigoted policy of modern advocates of religious intolerance and persecution? How can the old admirers of eagle-like Webster thrust him aside and listen to the wretched croakings of the "night raven of Jesuitism," the present Know Nothing Secret Party? We find the following in the *Norfolk Argus*:

"It seems to be the American destiny, the mission which has been entrusted to us here on this shore of the Atlantic, the great conception and the great duty to which we are born, to show that all sects, and all denominations, professing reverence for the authority of the author of our being, and belief in his revelations, may be safely tolerated without prejudice, either to our religion or our liberties."

We are Protestants, generally speaking; but you all know that there presides at the head of the Supreme Judiciary of the United States, a Roman Catholic; and no man, I suppose, through the whole United States, imagines that the judiciary is less safe; that the administration of public justice is less respectable or less secure, because the Chief Justice of the United States has been, and is, a firm adherent of that religion. And so it is with every department of society among us.

In both houses of Congress, in all public offices, we proceed on the idea that a man's religious belief is a matter above human law; that it is a question to be settled between him and his Maker, because he is responsible to none but his Maker for adopting or rejecting revealed truth.

And here is the great distinction which is sometimes overlooked, and which I am afraid is too often overlooked in New England, the glorious inheritance of the sons of Pilgrims.

Men, for their religious sentiments, are accountable to God, and God only.

THE MARKETS.

The Flour market has undergone no change.—The Flour market is in demand, and the only sale reported is 300 barrels good brands at \$11 per barrel. There is a fair inquiry for the supply of the retailers and bakers at \$10.75 all for mixed and good brands, and \$11.25 all for extra. The receipts and stocks continue small, and there are but few sellers at our lowest quotations. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are held firmly. Sales of 100 barrels of the former at \$7.25, and 300 barrels of the latter at \$2.60 per bushel; we quote white at \$2.08. Rye is scarce—1500 bushels sold at \$1.55. Corn is in fair request, but supplies arrive very slowly—sales of 10,000 bushels yellow, at \$1.12, and a small lot in store at \$1.10. Oats are steady—sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 67 cents, and 700 bushels in store at 70 cents per bushel.

From the Pennsylvania, May 19.

The Foreign News.

The Baltic arrived at New York yesterday, with our weekly intelligence from the coast of Europe. The French have assumed the Flagstaff Battery in Rome, and had sprung three miles under it, but it withstood the shock. The Russians then opened a fierce cannonade along the whole line, which killed six French officers and three hundred men. The Russians are now actively engaged in constructing works North and South of the town. There are now in the vicinity of Sebastopol over one hundred thousand Russians. On the 16th, two Russian vessels were destroyed by fire. Thus far no general attack has been made by the fleet on the sea ports. We also glean from our advices, that the King of Prussia is reported ill, and that Lord John Russell has returned to London. On the 28th of April, the Emperor NAPOLÉON narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of the Italians. The attempted assassin was arrested. From the information received through the most reliable quarters, there is little doubt that the condition of the Allies is far more critical than that of the Russians. It is rumored, that a separate treaty has been signed between Turkey and Russia, which is to form a part of the European treaty. The first division of the Austrian army has received orders to march, but where, or for what purpose, is not stated—probably to move securely hold that portion which she intends to appropriate to her own use. The greatest activity prevails at St. Petersburg, and the new Czar devotes all his time to military preparations. France has ordered another levy of twenty thousand men for the Crimea. NAPOLÉON made a speech to the Senate after his escape from the Crimea, in which he holds the language of fatalism. He would make a good Mahometan, and perhaps in this matter, he desires to imitate his Uncle. He says: "There are existences which are decrees of Providence. As long as I shall not have fulfilled my mission, I run danger." Fifty thousand Russian reinforcements have arrived at Sebastopol.—The Russian peasantry in the Ukraine are reported to be in insurrection, but as these are Cossacks, there is probably no truth in the rumor. The Turks at Balaklava had also been reinforced with six thousand men. The Vienna despatches allege that a decree will soon appear, calling out eighty thousand men. This must be an additional force, and as the treasury is bankrupt, it is also a fiction. Poor Turkey is now pretty well roasted, and will soon be in a condition to be devoured.

From the Harrisburg Union.

FANATICISM RUNNING KING.

Petitions were circulating in New York for signatures praying the Legislature of that State to pass laws against the use of tobacco and strong tea. The vegetarians, too, contemplated petitioning the Legislature for a law against the further use of meat. In the present age it is impossible to tell what fanatical extremes may not be reached by legislation. Indeed, we are sometimes inclined to think our whole government is but one great insanity, where the keepers are as crazy as the inmates.

When Connecticut passed her stringent laws relative to a more strict observance of the Sabbath, she committed an act which done more to destroy a reverence for that day than anything else. When Massachusetts enacted laws for the punishment of witchcraft, and brought to the stake hundreds of innocent persons under pretence that they were practising it, she assumed that to exist which had no existence; and the consequence was a revolution in public opinion, which consigned the aiders and abettors in this persecution to eternal infamy. And so it has been and will be, until by a strong and powerful combination the really good in community set their face against the fanaticism of the present age. Religion is made a mockery; Christianity is turned into a business transaction; and the verities of life embittered by the cool and deliberate hypocrisy of men who have clothed themselves in the "ivory of heaven" to serve the devil in.

The people of the United States talk as fleetly about the progress of the present age as a school boy talks about his lesson; but it is a truth, the truth clearly indicate, that we are but retrograding and going back to the dark ages, when fanaticism and superstition "ran riot," in the world. And who is to blame in all this work? Let any man go to the temples dedicated to the worship of the living God, and see there the pulpit turned into the pointed iron of a truncheon; and he should preach the Gospel lecturing on politics—see the legislator basely catering to the fanatical notions of a set of fools, and passing laws both iniquitous and unjust—to go to the courts and see the judges who should administer the law with truth and justice, wheeling, twisting and turning to meet the cry of that popular clamor, and then tell us who is to blame! The time has come when all this must cease, and the sanctimonious whining of the hypocrite be as powerless in influencing public opinion, as the assumed whine of the beggar is in procuring a penny. We know some men who have made their money in this humiliating transaction. Let them make the most of it. When they get another chance the people will be a bigger set of fools than we take them to be.

From the Harrisburg Union.

Fanaticism.

The Legislature of Maine, at its last session, gave an instance of the extent to which fanaticism can and will be carried when demagogues obtain power.—Not content with passing a prohibitory liquor law, and trumpeting forth to the world its benign workings, they took a few steps more, and by a supplementary act, made it an indictable offence for any man, woman or child to carry a flask or demijohn containing liquor, or for any drayman, cart or common carrier to dray, cart or carry any demijohn, barrel, half-barrel, cask, &c., containing liquor. We are not at all disposed to quarrel with the law, as it is in part of the State of Maine. This is fanaticism, and it proves what we have often said, that when laws are enacted in opposition to sound public morals, to gratify the fanatics of the present day, no man can tell to what extent they will not be carried.

Maine passed her prohibitory liquor law, and the temperance organs hailed it as a great means to purify the public morals. The assertion, that notwithstanding the law, as much drunkenness existed in that State as ever, was denied, and branded as a wicked and odious lie, and temperance men took especial pains to impress the public mind with this belief.—Last week we published the statement that during the last year, with the "Maine Law" in operation, four hundred cases of drunkenness were considered disposed of in Portland, Maine, by the Mayor of that small city. This statement was endorsed by the temperance organs of that State, simply because it was a fact not subject to denial, and could at all times be proven by the records. Now, if so many cases existed in one small city, how many existed in the whole State? Every day's experience proves that instead of such laws operating as beneficial to community, they are the reverse. Force will not do, and especially so in a country like ours. Moral suasion is the only law to effect reforms in community. We have frequently said that we are as much opposed to intemperance as any one can be, and will go as far as the farthest in correcting the evil. But we are opposed to the enactment of laws which emanate from the bosom of fanaticism, and are calculated to do more harm than good. Let preachers of the Gospel exercise more suasion, let them stand up in the pulpit as men robbed in the beauties of religion, and draw the members of their congregations from the perpetration of evil, by that power which emanates alone from on high—let officers whose duty it is to carry out the provisions of the law, do it in a bold and determined manner, let the moral reformer show to the world by example the fruits of his system, and we may expect to see the day when hypocrisy and deceit will give place to truth and honor. This is our doctrine, and we feel confident it is the only true and legitimate remedy for the evils complained of.

PEASANTWORK.—We accidentally omitted to report the fact in our last issue, that Gen. Jacob L. Gross, one of the members of the Legislature from this county, has paid into the County Treasury for county purposes, the sum of over \$100, being the difference between the \$500 which he received from the State Treasurer, and the per diem allowance which he would have been entitled to previous to the advent of this Know-Nothing Reform Administration.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

LADIES FASHIONS.—The Elk Advocate says: Those who cannot get the May No. in time, may thank us for telling them how they can be in fashion. Get what you please for your summer dress; something not too heavy would be preferable—linsey woolsey, for instance. Make it to suit yourself, only have a flounce on every spot where you can make one stick. Flounces are all the rage with the Paris ladies, and why should the Elk county ladies be behind their French cousins?

Later From California!

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT
—\$300,000. IN GOLD.

New York, May 16.

The steamship Northern Light has arrived from San Juan, with California dates to the 24th ult. She brings 361 passengers and \$278,000 in treasure, principally consigned as follows:—
Wells, Fargo & Co., \$68,000
David Hoadley, 60,000
Drexel & Co., Philada., 51,000
Ross & Falconer, 21,500
Newhouse Spats, 16,000
Wm. Seligman & Co., 16,000

Owing to the general distrust entertained of the Banking House, the passengers have a large amount of specie in their own hands, constituting a element of security in the case of any disaster. The Purser of the N. L. reports that no further fighting had occurred in the interior of Nicaragua. The government party had retreated from Leon, finding the army of Muno too strong and were fortifying themselves in Granada. [This conflicts with our New Orleans despatches.]

The papers furnish scarcely a single feature of news additional to that telegraphed from New Orleans. The Nicaragua expedition under Walker was to have left San Francisco about the time the steamer sailed. It consisted of from 75 to 100 men, including Averles, Kewen, Capt. Hornsby and other well known individuals.

The brig Vesta had been chartered to convey them down as emigrants.

The steamer Cortes arrived up at San Francisco on the 23d ult.

Manguallo, a new Mexican port, is hereafter to be the coaling depot, &c., of the Nicaragua steamers in their passages to and from San Francisco.

The recently discovered gold mines in Sand Hill and Yuba counties, are reported as yielding an average of \$30 for each man.

It is said the planting of wheat and other cereal grains in the agricultural districts of the State will be much larger than any previous year, and this too with California flour at \$6 per bbl.

Vigorous efforts are being made outside of the Legislature to get up another trial to elect a U. S. Senator, but the chances are very slim of its proving successful. After the *Delta*, in an article in relation to the election, it is contended that under a strict construction of the law, that Senator Gwin is without doubt entitled to his seat in the Senate.

A clause in the Constitution declares that a plurality of votes given in any election shall constitute a choice, where it is not otherwise directed in the Constitution. Mr. Gwin having received a plurality of seven votes over Mr. Edwards on the first ballot in the Joint Convention of the two Houses, it is contended that he was constitutionally elected.

Two hundred and sixty-four rejection suits have been commenced in San Francisco in view of the expiration of the statute of limitations.

Opinion of an Honest Whig.

The *Lancaster Examiner*, well known as one of the leading organs of the old Whig party of Pennsylvania, comments upon the appointments of Gov. Pollock in the following plain and forcible manner. Let all honest men read it carefully:

From the Lancaster Examiner.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.—The selection of Mr. Henry Davis as Leather Inspector, completes the State appointments of the present executive. We have no knowledge of Mr. Davis's claims or qualifications, but an exposure contained in the *Daily News* of last Saturday, is not calculated to impress one very highly in his favor.

It is perhaps as difficult a task as could be undertaken, to select a score out of the hundreds of applicants for the offices in the gift of the Governor, at each change of an administration. More or less dissatisfaction will always exist, with or without sufficient cause. We are compelled to say, however, in all candor, that Governor Pollock has been singularly unfortunate in his selections to what are considered the lucrative stations. The successful applicants—so far as we know them—are the hangers on of party; camp followers, who hover on the outskirts of every army, not for battle but for booty; who plunder the dead and butcher the wounded; desert the unprosperous and betray the daring. The men who have summered and wintered with the Whig party—never sneaking off in adversity, to return only when a prospect of plunder invited them—have not been favored to the extent we had hoped for. Their exclusion indicates the adoption of a wrong principle in the distribution of patronage—the neglect of old and tried friends in the hope of making new ones—and acting on a bad principle, in the long run, always proves to be bad policy.

We propose to make a brief examination into the merits of the prominent appointments.

The selection for bark Inspector is Wm. D. Baker, of Philadelphia, a practicing lawyer, who could not have told ground bark from saw dust if his appointment had depended on that much knowledge of matters pertaining to the office. He is an inveterate office hunter, having been out for some office after every election that has been held in Philadelphia for the last ten years. Last year he ran twice—in June for city Attorney, and in October for Prothonotary. As it is not often that office comes in the way of talents—while lawyers always find their "platters right side up," when any crumbs of patronage are about to fall—this one would seem to belong of right to the trade, and there are members who doubtless would have been glad to receive it. The Whiskey Inspector is Doctor John H. Seltzer, of Berks county—another interloping professional man running away with an office which would seem properly to belong to a distiller. The doctor figured at a k. n. State Convention, last August, at which he boasted that he secured the appointment of k. n. on the committee appointed to receive Gov. Bigler, on his contemplated visit to Reading. It was arranged that when the Governor arrived, he would fall into the hands of men smiling friendship to his face, but sworn in secret to destroy him—Joab-like inquiring "art thou in health, my brother?" while their daggers were at his back. To have picked the Governor's pocket would not have been a more venial offence, tried in a court of honor, if not in law. The man who could boast of such double, distilled meanness, would better grace a penitentiary cell, than a lucrative office.

The excuse advanced by the doctor's friends is, that he is only two degrees better than an idiot, and is not to be held accountable to the ordinary standard by which honorable men are governed. The flour Inspector is Stephen Miller, of the Harrisburg Telegraph. Mr. Miller had twice been elected prothonotary of Dauphin county, and had a year of office unexpired when he was appointed to this station. He was evidently born under a lucky star, as it falls to the lot of few to have two lucrative offices at the same time. He boasts in his paper, that he nominated Gov. Pollock for President at 10 o'clock on the night of the election. The next morning he announced himself a candidate for flour Inspector! Not in vain has he labored.

To crook the pregnant fingers of the knee, That thrift may follow larding.

The Telegraph is a one-day paper, and for a year past, has had a sort of mania-potus insanity upon the subject of Catholics and foreigners—all sham, of course, for the editor has been compelled to admit that he voted for James Campbell, for the Supreme Court—and we have always understood that he voted for Gov. Bigler at the same election. It is the central organ of the k. n.'s, and very properly so.

The Old Patriot, Gen. Cass.

We publish below, the eloquent, wise, patriotic and Christian letter of the distinguished statesman whose name heads this article. Such a letter is worthy of such a man. Men like Cass, CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, and those still greater names, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and the immortal WASHINGTON, could never sympathize, much less be associated with so foul a thing as Know-Nothing intolerance and falsehood. The class of men to which Cass belongs, ranks with the proudest list of the world rulers to be found in all history. The genius, fame and virtue of such men will never be found tarnished by contact with the leprosy of bigoted fanaticism and religious persecution.—The iniquitous sinks of Know-Nothing bigotry and oppression are fitting places only for cast-off fifth-rate politicians of desperate fortunes, and the ignorant herd of fanatics who are ruled by designing men through appeals to their animal excitability and uncultivated instinct.—Democrats of '48, and honest men of all parties, and of no party, listen to the calm voice of an aged patriot:

DETROIT, March 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—It is now more than two years since I have attended a public festival, and the same afflictive circumstances which led me to adopt this course, yet operate to render me indisposed to change it. While, therefore, I thank you and those associated with you, for the invitation to attend the celebration of St. Patrick's day on the 17th, I beg leave to be excused for declining its acceptance.

But, though I shall not be with you on that interesting occasion, yet I can realize and appreciate the feeling with which you will assemble to recall the glories of the land of your birth or descent, in this land of your hopes and your homes; and to do honor to the memory of the Apostle of Christianity, who first carried the Gospel of Jesus to the Pagan inhabitants of Ireland. Obeying the injunction of the Scriptures, he "added knowledge to virtue," though in these latter days we are called upon to glory in ignorance, and to found our claims to confidence upon *know nothing*. Your illustrious missionary belonged to the great Order of know-nothings—to that class of it indeed which knows a great deal, and he deserves the gratitude of mankind for imparting what he knew to others, instead of endeavoring to "darken counsel by words without knowledge." Honor therefore to one of the benefactors of the human race, and let us render it the more freely now, when local and sectarian prejudices are striving to create a distinction among us, as unjust as they are unconstitutional. But we have nothing eventually to fear from error or oppression, while, as Mr. Jefferson well said, "reason is left free to combat it." That freedom is a portion of our heritage and it will triumph over this detestation as it has triumphed over many a one heretofore, and will triumph over many a one hereafter; those who have participated in it will awaken to the conviction that the worth of an American citizen does not depend upon the place of his birth, nor his claim to confidence upon his religious faith, and upon the mode in which he worships that God, who is equally the God of the Catholic and of the Protestant—who guided and protected our fathers in the days of their troubles and trials and will we humbly hope, guide and protect us and our children whenever troubles and trials shall beset our National path. There is no danger, if we only appreciate the blessings we enjoy in a spirit of mutual conciliation and forbearance, and with thankfulness to Him who gave them, and may take them away.

I am dear sir, with great regard.

Truly Yours,

LEWIS CASS.

Col. W. O'CALLAGHAN, President.

Important to County Treasurers.

The following sections of the appropriation bills are of considerable importance, and should generally be known:

Sec. 74. That it shall be the duty of each city and county treasurer, and other officers having charge of moneys belonging to the commonwealth, in any county where there is a depository for the public moneys, on the first Monday of June next, and at the close of each month thereafter, to pay over to the State treasurer, or to deposit at such place as the said officer may designate, the entire amount of collections for the preceding month; and he shall also make out and transmit to the State treasurer a statement showing the aggregate of the amount of money so received and paid and the amount received each day: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to repeal any law now in force requiring any of said officers to pay over the amounts received by them at shorter intervals.

Sec. 75. That in case any city or county treasurer, or other public officers of this commonwealth charged with the collection, safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of public money, who has given, or hereafter shall give, bonds with security for faithfully paying over or accounting for such public money in any manner prescribed by any existing law, and such treasury or public officer as aforesaid, or any of his sureties respectively, shall become insolvent, or in failing circumstances, or any such sureties shall die or abscond, it shall and may be lawful in any such case to require new bonds with new security, to be approved of in like manner as the original bond and sureties are now by law required to be given and approved: *Provided*, however, That such new bonds and sureties shall be given only at the instance and request of the State treasurer, or the commissioners of any city or county wherein such public officer collects, keeps, transfers or disburses such public moneys as aforesaid.

A SIGHT IN THE HARBOR OF CHICAGO.—The following glowing sketch of the present and future glories of Chicago is taken from the Times of that city:

"On Sunday morning, the 6th inst., between seven and eight o'clock, we passed down Michigan avenue from Lake street. Outside the piers, and scattered over the broad surface of the lake, we counted nearly sixty vessels leaving or approaching the city. The sight was a grand one. The morning was calm and pleasant; the sun shone brightly, and the broad waves

listening with its glorious rays. Down the lake, up the lake, across the lake, in every direction that the eye was turned, appeared the snowy canvas of the commercial navy of Chicago—a navy more powerful in all that enriches a people, in extending the power and glory and institutions of our country, than all the armed fleets that have belched forth fire and destruction in war and strife. Here was but a small portion of that commercial, peaceful, and most powerful navy. Whenever the American commerce goes there go wealth and a knowledge of the blessings and happiness of a free, self-governed people. The sight of this fleet before our city was a cheering one. It not only spoke of great and extensive trade, but spoke in unmistakable language that Chicago was that famed spot of earth in which canals, railroads, steamboats, and sails, formed a grand and central depot; each bringing to and bearing away the product of a region blessed by Providence with a fruitful soil, cultivated by a free and happy people."

Great Excitement.

We are indebted to passengers on the Missouri river packets down, last evening, for the following account of a homicide at Leavenworth City, which has created the most intense excitement in and around that town. It seems that there was a meeting of squatters and citizens of the town and neighborhood generally, in Leavenworth City, on Monday last, got together for the purpose of making a public demonstration of opinion with regard to the claims of the squatters, the election, the slavery agitation, and other prominent questions agitated in that section. There was a large attendance of both pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, and the meeting was characterized by uproariousness, bickering, confusion and ebullitions of animosity between the two factions.

A question, among others, was put to vote by the Chairman, and the vote being close, a division was called by ordering the eyes to one side of the house and the nose to the other. Malcolm Clark, a prominent politician of the pro-slavery faction, and a large owner of or a squatter on land in and about the town, cried out, "We have the majority!" to which a lawyer named McCrea, a leader of the Free soil faction, answered, "It's a lie!" whereupon Clark advanced upon him and struck him with a club, which would have fallen had he not been prevented by staggering against the wall. As soon as he recovered from the stun, McCrea drew a revolver and shot Clark, killing him instantly. McCrea then fled, hotly pursued by a number of Clark's friends, who fired several shots at him, none of which, however, took effect. He ran to the river, and sought shelter behind the bank, which was abrupt and high, whence his friends took him in their protection, removed him to the fort, two miles distant, and delivered him to the military authorities, who locked him up in the guard-house.

Great excitement ensued. Threats of mob violence and lynch law were circulated, but no unlawful demonstrations made. A petition was gotten up by the mob, and signed by three or four hundred names, requesting the officers in command at the fort to give up the prisoner, promising to give him the benefit of an impartial trial by jury. The petition was not acceded to, and the prisoner was still confined in the guard-house at the time our informants left.

A handbill was printed and circulated all over the country, up and down the river, calling upon all pro-slavery men, all true friends of the South, and of slavery in Kansas, to meet on Thursday at Leavenworth City, to take into consideration the aspect of affairs, and to adopt measures of proceeding in the present crisis.—The handbill is signed by B. F. Stringfellow and John W. Kelly, editors of the *Squatters Sovereign*, J. Marion Alexander, and a number of others.—*St. Louis Intelligencer* May 5.

Beautiful Illustration of Life.

Bishop Heber, upon departing for India, said in his farewell sermon:—
"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook, and the winding of its glossy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers of the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider, deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited by some short-lived disappointment.—The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed—whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal!"

"I DID AS THE REST DID."

This fame, yielding spirit—this doing "as the rest did"—has ruined thousands.
A young man is invited by vicious companions, to visit the tavern, or the gambling room, or haunts of licentiousness. He becomes dissipated, spends his time, loses his credit, squanders his property, and at last sinks into an untimely grave. What ruined him? Simply "doing as the rest did."

A father has a family of sons. He is wealthy. Other children in the same situation of life are indulged in this thing and that. He indulges his own in the same way. They grow up idlers and fops. The father wonders why his children do not succeed better. He has spent so much money on their education; has given them great advantages; but, alas! they are only a source of vexation and trouble. Poor man, he is just paying the penalty of "doing as the rest did."

This poor mother strives hard to bring up her daughters gently. They learn what others do, to paint, to sing, to play, to dance, and several other useful matters. In time, they marry; their husbands are unable to support their extravagance, and they are soon reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The good woman is astonished, "Truly," says she, "I did as the rest did."

The sinner, following the example of others, puts off repentance, and neglects to prepare for death. He passes along through life, till, unawares, death strikes the fatal blow. He has no time left now to prepare, and he goes down to destruction, because he was so foolish as to "do as the rest did."

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE BAKER FAMILY FROM DROWNING.—The Baker Vocalists, while crossing the Wisconsin River in a ferry boat, at Manitowish, on their way to this place, narrowly escaped from losing three of their company by drowning viz: Mr. J. C. Baker, his wife, and Mr. George E. Baker.

It appears that after they had got a short distance from shore, into a very swift current where the water is from 17 to 20 feet deep, one of their wheel horses took fright, rushed forward, and crowded the leading span over the front end of the boat, at the same time precipitating Mr. G. E. Baker into the current. He being a good swimmer, after great exertion, reached a good distance below, whence, after a rest of about ten minutes, he with difficulty succeeded in swimming ashore.

Mrs. J. C. Baker, who was getting out of the carriage when the horse took fright, was violently thrown over the side of the boat by the wheel, and was rapidly drifting down stream, when her husband saw a portion of her shawl floating on the surface of the water, and not seeing her on board immediately plunged in, seized the shawl and began the work of saving the lives of himself and wife. He, much impeded by a heavy overcoat, drew Mrs. Baker along, all the while under water, with one hand and swam with the other some distance, when knowing that she must soon breathe or perish, he caught hold of her arm and raised her above the water a moment, but was compelled to let her again sink, while he exerted his fast-exhausting strength to reach the shore, which he accomplished with the last effort of his faint energies. With great difficulty the horses were saved by the other members of the troupe, and we are happy to state that the company sustained the loss neither of life nor property. No blame is attached to the ferry men, who behaved nobly and rendered invaluable aid.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Dr. R. I. Baldwin has recently made public the result for several years' investigation and experiment upon manures, and various ways of fertilizing the soil. He states that the best and speediest way to fertilize any soil, is to cover it with straw, bushes, or any raw material, so as to completely shade it. The surface of the earth thus being made very cool, dark, damp and close, soon undergoes a chemical process like putridation.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

"The removal of Judge Loring by the Know-Notthings of Massachusetts is the last achievement of the party which now implores the people of the South for their sweet voices. The Boston Courier, a Whig paper of influence, says this act "is the first stroke at the independence of the judiciary of Massachusetts." But what of its effect upon the constitution of the United States? Who will heal the wound indicated by this formal act of infamy upon that venerated instrument? What faith can hereafter be reposed in the fidelity of Massachusetts to that bond and guarantee of federal Union? In all her past history, from the day that abolitionism tolled to obliterate the memory of her revolutionary services, she has not been able to go down into such a depth of dishonor as this. For obeying his oath of office, she strikes down a pure and upright judge—an oath resulting from a constitutional obligation—an oath which he could not break without staining his soul with perjury. And the fanatical proscriptions which exult in his overthrow rejoice with double exultation because they have thus been able to stab their own judiciary and to wound the national constitution at one and the same time."

MARRIED.

In Pittsburg, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Thomas K. Davis, of Bedford, Mr. ROBERT S. DAVIS and MISS CLARA F. FULTON, both of Pittsburg.

In Schellsburg, on Thursday evening, 17th ult., by John Smith, Esq. Mr. Henry M. Keller, formerly of Bedford, now of the city of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of Mr. Joseph Kriger, of the Borough of Schellsburg. On the 15th inst. by Rev. Mr. Hayden, Mr. John Dillard to Miss Margaret Stunkard, all of Napier.



DIED.

In this Borough, on last Sabbath morning, of croup, WILLIAM H. WATSON, son of BENJAMIN W. and SARAH GARRETTSON, aged 6 years, 1 month, and 16 days. Thus has passed away another smart and interesting child, the idol of its parents, and a favorite with all who knew it.

"The rose that in its parent stem
By death

Notice to Retailers.

IN PURSUANCE of an Act of Assembly approved the 8th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county to publish in the months of April and May of each year a list of all retailers of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares and Merchandise, notice is hereby given to Retailers in Classes, as directed by law, that the Taxes must be paid to the County Treasurer, on or before the first day of August next.

Class.	License.
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12 \$12 50
Sansom & Gephart,	13 10 00
N. Lyons,	13 10 00
Rupp & Oster,	" 10 00
Peter Radebaugh	14 7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	" 7 00
Dugdale & Kelly,	" 10 00
Robert Fyan,	" 7 00
Mrs. Potts,	" 7 00
Isaac Lippie,	" 7 00
C. Loyer,	" 7 00
Wm. Schaffer	" 7 00
Samsborn & Co.	" 7 00
James K. Hallam,	" 7 00
El. Fisher,	" 7 00
John Arnold,	" 7 00
Andris Snapp	" 10 50
Dr. Reamer,	" 10 50
Dr. Harry,	" 10 50

John G. Minnich,	8 5 00
John J. Luther,	8 5 00
A. Dehning,	8 5 00
Jacob Bollinger,	8 5 00
West Providence,	"
Wm. States & Co.	14 10 50
W. McIlhenny & Co.	" 7 00
Jacob Barnardollar & Co.	13 10 00
James Barnardollar,	13 10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14 7 00
Monroe,	"
J. Horton,	" 7 00
D. Fletcher,	" 7 00
Michael Miller,	" 10 00
Southampton,	"
M. Cabner,	" 10 50
Wm. Lashley,	" 10 50
M. Walters,	" 7 00
Colerain,	"
J. M. Van Horn,	" 7 00
A. James,	" 7 00
Carle & Co.	10 00
Broad Top,	"
Joseph Fisher,	" 7 00
Evans & Brother,	" 7 00
Fluck & Hetric,	" 7 00
Liberty,	"
Daniel Borkstesser,	" 7 00
Thomas Evans,	" 7 00
Thomas McGilgan,	" 10 00
Patton & Gessler,	13 10 00
Joseph Crisman,	14 7 00
Jacob Snider,	" 7 00
James Dunn,	" 7 00
John Cyphers,	" 7 00
Wm. Fisher,	" 7 00
Schellsburg Borough,	"
J. S. Schell,	" 7 00
A. B. Bunn,	" 7 00
Stallor & Son,	" 7 00
Snively & Co.	" 7 00
Miller & Conley,	" 7 00
Widow Schell & Son,	" 7 00
Colvin & Robinson,	" 7 00
Juniata,	"
Turner & Kegg,	" 7 00
Wm. Keyser,	" 7 00
Wm. Platt & Brother,	" 7 00
Joseph Gordon,	10 50
F. Hildebrandt,	" 7 00
Londonberry,	"
Thomas J. Porter,	" 7 00
James Mattingly,	" 7 00
East Providence,	"
John Nycum,	" 7 00
Henry Reimund,	" 7 00
D. A. T. Black,	" 7 00
Harrison,	"
T. B. Wertz,	" 7 00
Jacob G. De-vore, Jr.	" 10 00
John Fiehrner,	" 7 00
Mr. Hickson,	" 7 00
Hopewell,	"
John Dasher,	" 10 50
John King & Brother,	" 7 00
Middle Woodberry,	"
Jacob Brenneman,	13 10 00
G. R. Barnardollar,	13 10 00
J. W. Duncan,	13 10 00
Patt & Brother,	14 10 50
P. Kazy, Eating House,	8 5 00
South Woodberry,	"
James Piper,	14 7 00
S. R. Oster,	" 7 00
D. B. Buck,	" 7 00
George Kaufman,	" 7 00
Bedford Township,	"
Edward Hoffman,	" 7 00
St. Clair,	"
F. D. Boegle,	" 10 50
G. B. Amick & Brother,	" 7 00
Jacob H. Wright,	" 7 00
J. B. Smith,	" 7 00
Wm. Wench,	" 10 50
G. D. Trout,	" 7 00
Cumberland Valley,	"
Jacob Anderson,	" 7 00
John May,	" 7 00

John Taylor, Treasurer.	Office, May 13, 1855.
J. White,	REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.	
Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. Money procured on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above.	
May 18, 1855.—3m.	

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!	
The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.	
The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.	
J. M. SNOWDEN,	WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.	
Oct. 27, 1854.	

Notice to Collectors.

COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors.

JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer.

May 18, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT,
Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold.
Office in Juliana street.
Bedford, May 11, 1855.—6m.

ASSESSMENT.
Notice is hereby given that an assessment of FOUR PER CENT, has been laid on the premium notes of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, which were in force on the 15th day of March last. The members of said Company are hereby required to pay their pro rata to the authorized Collectors or Treasurer of the Company within thirty days, in accordance with the By-Laws and Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

May 11, 1855.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Jacob Diehl, late of East Providence township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Administrator.

May 11, 1855.

Henry S. King,
(Of the late firm of King & Moorhead.)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments. By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE, Adm'r.

April 6, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOE MANN, G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1851.

FOR RENT,
And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
For the Heirs.

March 30, 1855.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Railroad Depot.

CHAMBERSBURG.
They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice, and they will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market prices.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed.

D. B.

April 27, 1855.

Fish!
Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackerel, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

As a SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface; thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits.
See advertisement in another column.

WEAK, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hoffmann's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many-headed monster which is preying upon his body and his mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. See advertisement.

COUGHING IN CHURCH.—The Greensburg Intelligencer of May 26, 1853, pays the following compliment to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, a new remedy that is greatly in vogue now for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and incipient Pulmonary diseases:

From the Greensburg Intelligencer, May 26, 1853.
THE WEATHER, for a week past, has been quite cool, and, to us, very unpleasant. Besides being cool, and unpleasant in that way, it is exceedingly changeable. On Wednesday, the 18th, the thermometer stood between 80 and 90 in the shade, most of the day. The next day, overcasts and fires were necessary to comfort; and on Friday morning, there was quite a hard frost in this vicinity. Though nothing was seriously injured thereby. As a consequence of these sudden changes, many people are afflicted with colds and coughs. We observed a lady in church the other evening, so much annoyed with a hard cough, that we really felt alarmed for her safety; so much so, that it was with some effort that we could refrain from talking out in meeting; and recommending her forthwith to procure a bottle of Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, to give her immediate relief. For sale by Rupp & Oster of this place, and Colvin & Robeson Schellsburg.

Jas. K. Hallam
Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Seagars, Jewellery, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call. He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER.
From 12 1/2 cents to \$1 25 per piece, just received and for sale at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

Private Sale!
One four-horse Broad-wheel wagon and wagon bed, three two-horse plow double trees and single trees, one large work horse good plow leader, cheap; one two-horse market wagon with springs and covered bed, one Hydrolic Ram to force water from creeks and springs on hills, one four-horse power and threshing machine and shaker, one Iron seed-roller, and seed-drill, all will be sold low by

May 4, 1855.

CHARLES COLFELT.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Blair, Sr., late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BLAIR, Administrator.

May 4, 1855.*

MERCERSBURG
Stone and Earthwork to be had at

WM. & J. C. KISER'S,

Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.
A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

W. M. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 Third Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the best goods at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Having a practical knowledge of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware faithfully repaired.

WM. B. ELTONHEAD.

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.
Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpaca, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinos, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens' Womens', Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Tea, of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight.)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,
Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Laid, Rose and Broom Carpets, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cora and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Heart's Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE

And New Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER
Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely new

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hodius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store,

where he has just received from the cities of New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to astonish the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,
such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Gingham, Undersleeves, from 12 1/2 cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!!

April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS.—Ingrain, Wool, Felt, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at

CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Mannilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS.—Misses' Rutland Flats and Bloomers, trimmed and untrimmed, for sale at

CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12 1/2 cts. prime do 15 cts. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Comprising a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so.

We will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

NOTICE!
The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing prices of leading articles.

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling good Goods as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Exchange Building.

April 27, 18

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAPEST SIDE at the very lowest possible prices. Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!



The Pocket Esculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M.D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ESCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of marriage without reading the POCKET ESCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hackneyed Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ESCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid.) Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 132 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at BLYMIRE'S.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Metal, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to leave your measure for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to get a large and splendid Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and other seasonable goods for MEN'S WARE? Do you want to see a fine assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "bright stripe," or FUR-NISHING ARTICLES that "can't be beat," or

BOYS' CLOTHING for your Sons? In short, if you want all or any of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "center man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor, McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store), Cumberland, Md.

If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854.—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under good soil and timber, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adamsburg, and 10 miles from the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country bolts, and a complete Saut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day in measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 55 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,

Jan. 12, 1855.—6m.

TOOTHACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blisters, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Impurity in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great alternative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which have been received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNHART, Bedford; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache and Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Drops or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Throat, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOPLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Bedford's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

Dr. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1854, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hooplанд's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS, A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES.

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, NERVOUS DISEASES.

Pulvermache's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the most eminent men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the instant relief and permanent cure of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochan, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. \$1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a packet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swollen Joints, Palpitation of the Heart, Rheumatism, Neuralgia of the Face, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pains of the Liver, General Debility, Nervous Cough, Female Diseases, Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any other powerful narcotic. It is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakened, and they are concluding that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost instantly relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 15 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other to the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symptoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefited, if not permanently cured.

One Word of CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are endeavoring to wear them, should be careful to wear them only at each application, for by long and frequent use DISORDER is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent, Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa. June 9, 1854.—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengel HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengel, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drivers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the very best and purest articles. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Jay's Cherry Balm*, *Doan's Kidney and Bladder Pain Killer*, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pomades, ointments, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything the Drug Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you shall be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washburn, where he is prepared to manufacture Double and Single barrel Rifles and Double and Single barrel Shot Guns of the best quality.

Repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of \$75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent. SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner. October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor.

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Boards taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.

JOHN HAFFER.

March 16, 1855.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. Terms.—CASH.

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PROCESSIONS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL, JOHN POSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1851.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonville, March 3, 1853.—1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

With Dum, Raiguel & Co., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists, AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c., Cumberland, Md.

Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.

June 9, 1854.—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situated in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visitors to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—while the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

Boards will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.